

AC 4495 (1) NUNEATON

**Borough of Nuneaton**

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**Annual Report**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health  
for 1935.**

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**P. G. HORSBURGH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. D.P.H.**  
*Medical Officer of Health.*



Borough of Nuneaton

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*Medical Officer of Health.*

## MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

As on the 31st December, 1935.

His Worship THE MAYOR (Councillor T. L. Liggins, J.P., C.C.)

The DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor W. T. Smith, J.P., C.C.).

Chairman: Councillor W. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. C. TEEBAY.

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### MEMBERS:

Alderman J. A. Cartwright.

Alderman L. E. Price.

Alderman J. Randle, J.P.

Alderman R. W. Swinnerton, M.B.E., J.P., C.A.

Councillor Wm. Croshaw.      Councillor W. R. Lee.

„      C. J. S. Dickens.      „      C. Ramsell

„      P. Dixon.      „      G. W. Fennell.

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### CO-OPTED MEMBERS—Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Mayoress.

Mrs. W. Harris

Mrs. A. Mansell

Mrs. E. Panter

Mrs. A. Moreton.

**BOROUGH OF NUNEATON.**

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Health Department,  
Council House,  
Nuneaton.

**To The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,  
Nuneaton.**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure of submitting to you my report on the working of the Health Department for the year 1935. The report follows the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health Circular 1492.

The general work of the Health Department increases year by year. This comes about by the ever increasing demands on the various existing services which you have in being, also the administration and carrying out of new services brought about by new legislation, etc.

You increased the number of Sanitary Inspectors during the year by appointing, in May, 1935, Mr. Gane, as additional Sanitary Inspector. This appointment was brought about in the main by the extra work required by the new housing legislation.

The increasing demands made in the dental service, both School and Maternity and Child Welfare called for an alteration in the staffing of this service.

You had, in conjunction with the Education Committee, for the last nine years, a part time Dental Surgeon (Mr. E. Thomas, L.D.S.). The work, reported upon later in the report, became too great for this Officer to carry out in the time at his disposal. The Education Committee and Council therefore appointed a full-time dental Surgeon (Mr. Roberts, L.D.S.), to carry out the duties in connection with the dental services.

You have adhered to your established practice of forming combined Clinics with the Education Committee wherever possible. This practice has been continued in 1935 by the establishment of a combined Sun-Ray Clinic.

This Sun-Ray Clinic, although equipped in the last week of the year under review, did not start to carry out treatment until January 1st, 1936. The Clinic will be available for selected cases



of Maternity and Child Welfare and School children up to the age of 14 years. Details of the working of this Clinic will be reported upon in the 1936 report.

The boundaries of the Borough were altered on 1st April, 1935, when the Leicester and Warwick Order, 1934, came into operation. This Order increased our area by 63 acres.

We suffered a sad loss during the year by the untimely death of His Worship the Mayor (Councillor S. Deeming). He always showed a deep interest in the work of the Health Department, not only during his Mayoralty, but the whole of his time on the Council.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing to The Chairman; Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my thanks for the interest and help they have shown in all branches of the work of the department throughout the year.

Before closing this brief letter to you, I would like to record my appreciation of the loyal and diligent manner my staff have worked throughout the year; without exception they have given of their best.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. G. HORSBURGH,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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Medical Officer of Health; School Medical Officer; Superintendent Isolation Hospital; Superintendent Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics; Venereal Disease Medical Officer, Nuneaton:

\*P. G. HORSBURGH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

\*H. BURNS, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

\*F. W. MORTIMER, C.R.S.I., Meat Inspector; San. Science, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors and Meat Inspectors:

\*J. S. FORMAN, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

\*F. G. GANE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Pupil Sanitary Inspector:

R. J. KNIGHT.

Clerical Staff:

W. WOOD (Chief Clerk). I. BIGGS. M. FOSKETT.

Orthopædic Surgeon:

\*F. W. ALLEN, M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Orthopædic Nurses:

\*SISTER FINTON (Part-time). Misses C. AHERN and D. REYNOLDS.

Health Visitors:

\*†Mrs. G. N. ABBOTT, Certified Midwife.

\*Miss I. TOWNSEND, Certified Midwife.

\*†Miss E. K. DEARN, Certified Midwife.

\*†Miss L. MACPHERSON, Certified Midwife.

Dental Surgeon:

\*E. THOMAS, L.D.S. (resigned 31st Oct., 1935).

J. E. ROBERTS, L.D.S. (Commenced 1st Nov., 1935).

Dental Assistant:

Miss L. JACKSON.

Isolation Hospital:

\*Miss A. RAWBONE (Matron).

Consulting Surgeon—Puerperal Fever Regulations:

H. BECKWITH WHITEHOUSE, M.S. (Lond.), M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Ch.M. (Birm.).

Consulting Surgeon—Isolation Hospital:

C. A. RAISON, M.B., Ch.B. (Birm.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Venereal Disease Orderly:

F. WARD (Part-time).

\*Exchequer Grants.

†Health Visitor's Certificate.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,684 acres
Population—Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,291
Registrar General's return, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,750
Number of inhabited houses, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,986
Sum represented by 1d. rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£854
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£222,909

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:—Legitimate	...	396 males	354 females	
Illegitimate	...	8 males	13 females	
		404	367	= Total 771
				BIRTH-RATE 16.1
Stillbirths:—Legitimate	...	19 males	14 females	
Illegitimate	...	2 males	— females	
		21	14	= Total 35

STILLBIRTH RATE .4 per 1,000 population.

Deaths	...	...	...	...	270 males, 212 females	= Total 482
						DEATH-RATE 10.09

Deaths of infants under one years of age:—

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	48
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2 = Total 50

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 64.8

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—

From Sepsis	.....	1
From other causes	.....	1 = Total 2

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	4

## DEATHS.

Death Rate:— Nuneaton 10.09. ... England and Wales 11.7

The death-rate, i.e. the number of persons dying per 1,000 of the population shows a slight increase over the previous year's figures. The rate has risen from 9.6% for 1934 to 10.09% in 1935. Although your rate locally shows a slight increase it will be seen from the following figures that we compare favourably with the country as a whole.



Death-Rate—England and Wales	... ..	11.7%
121 County Borough and Great Towns	...	11.8%
140 Smaller towns (population 25,000-50,000)		11.2%

The main increase in deaths occurred in males, respiratory diseases and cancer being the predominant causes for the figure recorded; for example one male person died in 1934 from Influenza and in 1935, 9 deaths occurred from this disease. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system shows an increase of 6 deaths over the previous year, while the female death-rate remains unaltered over the previous year.

Cancer accounted for 67 deaths in the Borough, 33 females and 34 males, as against last year's figures of 37 females and 23 males.

No marked epidemic occurred during the year, which had a marked effect on the death-rate.

Deaths from infectious disease showed a decline.

Digestive disorders accounted for an increase in the number of deaths, both in males and females. Is this increase due to some extent to modern civilization? Our lives with the increase of civilization become more and more sedentary, using the word "sedentary" in its broadest sense. Transport facilities, and the "machine" makes for a more physical inactive life, with an increased mentally active life.

Food supplies are altering; slowly but surely we are relying on the "artificial food". I am not suggesting we go back to the dark ages, but I do think one has to be on guard so that the body can keep up with the modern machine.

## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1935.

Causes of deaths.	Males	Females
All causes ... ..	270	212
Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers...	—	1
Measles ... ..	2	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	1
Influenza ... ..	9	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	18	11
Other tuberculous diseases ... ..	6	2
Syphilis ... ..	—	—
General Paralysis of the insane etc.	1	—
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	34	33
Diabetes ... ..	4	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ... ..	15	14
Heart disease ... ..	41	50
Aneurysm ... ..	—	—
Other circulatory diseases ... ..	13	6
Bronchitis ... ..	12	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	20	16
Other respiratory diseases ... ..	7	3
Peptic ulcer ... ..	3	—
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ...	2	2
Appendicitis ... ..	4	—
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	2	—
Other diseases of liver, etc. ... ..	2	1
Other digestive diseases ... ..	16	10
Acute and Chronic nephritis ... ..	6	9
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	1
Other puerperal causes ... ..	—	1
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ... ..	19	8
Senility ... ..	9	5
Suicide ... ..	3	1
Other violence ... ..	7	7
Other defined diseases ... ..	14	21

## BIRTHS.

Live Birth Rate—Nuneaton 16.1. ... England and Wales 14.7

The Birth-rate in the Borough shows a slight increase over 1934, which figure, it will be recalled, was the lowest Birth-rate recorded for this town. The Birth-rate for the country as a whole has been, for some years, on the steady decline.

The following table will give some idea of the extent which the Birth-rate has fallen in our town:—

Ward	Legitimate.				Illegitimate.				Total.		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Attleborough ...	62	42	104	...	1	1	2	...	63	43	106
St. Nicholas ...	48	51	99	...	1	—	1	...	49	51	100
Manor ...	37	38	75	...	—	—	—	...	37	38	75
St. Mary ...	54	45	99	...	—	—	—	...	54	45	99
Arbury ...	44	49	93	...	—	2	2	...	44	51	95
Chilvers Coton ...	43	34	77	...	2	3	5	...	45	37	82
Galley Common ...	30	21	51	...	—	1	1	...	30	22	52
Stockingford ...	78	74	152	...	1	1	2	...	79	75	154
Inward Transfers	—	—	—	...	3	5	8	...	3	5	8
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>396</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>750</b>	...	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	...	<b>404</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>771</b>

Many factors contribute to the lowering of the Birth-rate—economic conditions play a large part—people are not prepared to have large families indifferently, but prefer to raise families efficiently. The birth control factor also has had a material effect.

Undue publicity regarding Maternal Mortality has played a part in reducing the Birth-rate. Much of the publicity given to the Maternal Mortality has been somewhat misleading, but I do not think the picture is as gloomy as it often appears in the startling headlines so often produced.

As in previous years investigations have been carried out into the cause of all Still-births and remedial measures taken where possible to prevent a repetition of the condition.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

Infantile Mortality Rate—Nuneaton 64.8. England and Wales 57.

The Infantile Mortality rate for the year 1935 showed an increase over 1934, but a decrease over the figure for 1933.

During the year 50 babies died before reaching the first birthday.

The greatest toll of infants under one year of age occurred in the first week; 23 out of the 50 deaths taking place within the first 7 days of life.



These 23 babies died, in the main, from causes of which our present knowledge is very limited; namely, Prematurity and Congenital defects.

These conditions accounted for practically the total of deaths under 7 days. The other largest cause of deaths in the under one year of age child was Pneumonia.

This fatal disease occurred in 9 instances, all the children being over one month old.

### ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS, 1935.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	Total und'r 4 wks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under 1 year
Congenital Debility:										
Premature Birth,	13	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Malformations etc.	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	—	6
Congenital Heart	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asthenia	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Melæna Neonatorum	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Injury at Birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tetany	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute										
Intersusception	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tubercular Cerebro										
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebral										
Hæmorrhage	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Gastro										
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Congestive Heart	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Empyema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Infantile Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	9
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1



## VITAL STATISTICS, 1901—1935.

Year	Popula- tion	No. of Deaths	No. of Births	No. of Infant Deaths	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality
1901	25,239	362	943	136	14.3	37.3	131
1902	26,084	364	903	117	13.9	34.6	144
1903	27,182	386	935	142	14.2	34.8	151
1904	28,159	423	1024	149	15.0	36.3	144
1905	29,709	384	977	113	12.7	32.8	115
1906	32,255	420	1043	167	13.0	32.3	160
1907	32,580	377	1026	138	11.5	30.1	134
1908	33,706	355	1163	110	10.5	34.5	94
1909	36,041	378	1135	104	10.4	31.2	91
1910	37,267	375	1200	117	10.0	32.2	97
Ten year Average	30,822	382	1034	129	12.5	33.6	126
1911	37,531	446	1173	133	11.8	31.2	113
1912	38,725	438	1155	120	11.3	29.6	103
1913	39,636	467	1166	122	11.7	29.4	104
1914	40,091	526	1200	143	13.1	29.9	119
1915	38,652	542	1053	123	14.0	27.2	116
1916	40,908	436	1008	79	11.5	24.6	78
1917	42,004	440	958	92	11.6	22.8	96
1918	40,817	602	891	90	16.5	22.0	100
1919	41,146	434	936	86	10.9	22.7	92
1920	41,128	397	1220	102	9.6	29.5	83
Ten year average	38,697	472	1076	109	12.2	26.8	100
1921	41,901	416	1135	76	9.9	27.0	66
1922	43,410	427	1062	83	9.8	24.4	78
1923	44,030	416	996	75	9.4	22.6	75
1924	44,620	438	971	57	9.7	21.6	58
1925	45,170	501	975	76	11.09	21.5	77.9
1926	45,200	369	861	43	8.1	19.0	49
1927	46,170	469	863	77	10.1	18.6	89.2
1928	45,440	393	863	55	8.6	18.0	63.7
1929	45,490	557	796	47	12.2	17.49	59.04
1930	45,490	457	876	47	10.0	19.2	53.5
Ten year average	44,152	444	939	63	9.9	20.9	66.9
1931	46,640	491	820	50	10.5	18.0	59.4
1932	46,830	485	844	50	10.3	18.02	59.2
1933	47,160	531	777	54	11.2	16.4	69.4
1934	47,480	457	724	43	9.6	15.2	59.3
1935	47,750	482	771	50	10.09	16.1	64.8

## LABORATORY.

We have during the year 1935, as in past years, used the Public Health Laboratories in Birmingham for the examination of Pathological specimens, Diphtheria Swabs, etc. The general arrangement is in conjunction with the County Council Scheme, the County Council being responsible for the financial side.

The undermentioned specimens have been examined during the year:—

	Positive			Negative		
Typhoid	...	...	...	—	...	8
Diphtheria	...	...	...	122	...	555
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	24	...	124

Certain specimens are sent to the Analysts (Messrs. Hill and Rigby) for special examinations.

Routine analysis of food stuffs under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the County Council and I am indebted to Mr. Preston for the following report on the various examinations carried out during the year:—

### REPORT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, ETC.

1. I have the honour to report that during the year ended 31st December, 1935, 167 samples were taken in the Borough of Nuneaton, of the following articles:—

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potted Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dripping	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fish and Meat Pastes	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Verox Cubes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boiled Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whiskey	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bismuth Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Powdered Gentian	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Powdered Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eucalyptus Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boracic Ointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Iodine Ointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tincture of Iodine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Compound Liquorice Powder ... ..	1
Seidlitz Powders ... ..	2
Bismuth Carbonate ... ..	2
Glycerin of Boric Acid ... ..	2
Glycerin of Borax ... ..	2
Tartaric Acid ... ..	2
Spirit of Camphor ... ..	2
Spirit of Peppermint ... ..	2
Sal Volatile ... ..	2
Amm. Liniment of Camphor ... ..	3
Liniment of Soap ... ..	2
Fluid Magnesia ... ..	2
Lime Water ... ..	2

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167 samples

158 samples proved to be genuine, and 9 samples were unsatisfactory, as follows:—

- (1) D10. Milk, deficient of 10% of fat (official).
- (2) D94. Milk, deficient of 6% of fat (official).
- (3) D95. Milk, deficient of 12% of fat (official).

The deficiency in these 3 samples was probably caused by the vendors not mixing, or plunging, the milk after it had been stood for a while before serving, the earlier customers getting more than their fair proportion of the fat (cream). The vendors have been cautioned.

- (4) P101 Milk, deficient of 33% of fat (official).

The deficiency in this case may also have been caused by bad serving, but as it was serious, the vendor was prosecuted, and was fined £4 12s. 0d., including costs.

- (5) D165. Milk, adulterated with 15% of water (official).

Proceedings were taken against this vendor. He was fined £5, and ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.

- (6) D93. Beef Cubes, adulterated 30% added starch (official).

Proceedings were taken against the vendors, but as they successfully pleaded warranty, the case was dismissed against them. The firm who gave the warranty were then summoned and were fined £5 5s. and £15 15s. special costs.

- (7) D120. Bismuth Tablets (Informal).

- (8) D126. Bismuth Tablets (official).

- (9) D127. Bismuth Tablets (official).

These 3 samples were taken from different vendors, but were made by the same manufacturer. As each tablet only contained 1/17th grain of Bismuth Carbonate, they are considered to be unsatisfactory. Further samples will be taken in the near future.

3. 13 of the milk samples were tested for Tubercle Bacilli, and those which have already been reported on, were found to be negative.

J. E. PRESTON,

Chief Official Sampling Officer.



### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

A satisfactory Ambulance Service is maintained in the town. The service can be divided into two sections—one for the dealing with accidents and non-infectious cases, and the other for the removal of Infectious disease cases.

The removal of accident and non-infectious cases is carried out by the Ambulance which is maintained by the Fire Brigade Service.

The following are the rates of charges for use of the Ambulance, which were put into force on March 27th, 1935.

#### Regulations for the use of the Corporation Ambulance.

“ No charge will be made against private persons for the removal of street accident cases in respect of a journey wholly within the Borough, but charges in accordance with the scales hereunder mentioned will be made if such cases are removed to a destination outside the Borough.

The ambulance, when not required for public use, may be used for the conveyance of persons upon their discharge from a Hospital, or of sick persons not suffering from infectious diseases on payment of the following charges:—

- (a) For any journey wholly within the Borough — 5/-
- (b) For any journey between Nuneaton and the following towns:—
  - 1. Birmingham, 30/-
  - 2. Coventry, 12/6
  - 3. Hinckley, 7/6
  - 4. Leicester, 25/-.

A call fee of 2/6 will be payable if the Ambulance is not used after having been called.

(c) In all other cases—Call Fee 2/6, Mileage Fee 9d. per mile each way.

For the purpose of this Regulation an incomplete mile shall count as a mile and mileage shall be computed on the outward journey from and on the inward journey to the Ambulance Station.”

The details of the work carried out is as follows:

Ambulance responded to	425 calls
Cases removed .....	421
Total mileage .....	2741.4 miles

#### Infectious Disease.

Infectious disease cases are removed by the ambulance kept solely for the purpose at Bramcote Isolation Hospital.

#### Other.

Certain works in the district maintain their own ambulance service. These ambulances are primarily for accident cases, but are used in certain circumstances for the removal of cases to hospital.



## NURSING IN THE HOMES.

### General Nursing.

The Nuneaton and District Nursing Association carry out Nursing in the homes. This Association is a flourishing concern, and the work carried out through the Committee by their staff deserves the highest praise.

Three Nurses are employed; no additions have been made to the staff during the year.

A motor car was purchased during the year to facilitate the work carried out by the nurses and this form of transport has undoubtedly been of great benefit, in so far that it has enabled a greater amount of work to be done. The ever-increasing building in the outlying districts of the town can be more efficiently dealt with now that adequate transport is supplied.

One would like to see the appointment of additional staff to this Association, but unfortunately funds are not available for this at the moment.

I am indebted to the Secretary for the summary of work carried out during the year 1935:—

Number of cases nursed	...	...	...	331
Number of visits paid ...	...	...	...	8705
Pneumonia cases nursed	...	...	...	27
Number of visits paid ...	...	...	...	506

### Infectious Disease.

Nursing in the homes is carried out, where necessary, by the Matron of the Isolation Hospital.

The following table gives details of the work carried out:

Disease.	St. Mary's		Manor		S. Nicholas		Attleboro'		Cotton		Arbury		S'ford		Gilly Com.		Total	
	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V
Scarlet Fever	4	19	9	53	12	59	7	38	7	35	18	102	11	58	9	43	77	407
Measles	63	142	59	139	49	113	104	231	42	91	111	263	114	274	61	135	603	1388
Diphtheria	3	20	2	8	1	4	1	3	2	14	1	4	3	12	2	17	15	82
Chickenpox	3	3	4	4	5	5	8	9	9	11	9	11	5	6	—	—	42	49
Erysipelas	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	4	2	2	11	15
Total	74	185	76	206	69	184	121	282	61	153	139	380	135	354	74	197	748	1941

C — Cases.                      V — Visits.

## CLINICS.

Service.	Situation of Premises.	Days open.	Authority. Responsible
Maternity and Child Welfare. Welfare Centres	Coton Road (entrance Riversley Park) Nuneaton	Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2.0—4.30 p.m.	Under Borough Council.
	Cross St., Stockingford	Mondays and Wednesdays, 2.0—4.30 p.m.	Do.
Ante-natal Centre.	Coton Road, Nuneaton	2nd and 4th Thursday in month, 2.15 p.m.	Do.
	Cross Street, Stockingford	1st Friday in month, 2.15 p.m.	
Dental Clinic	Coton Road Nuneaton	Every Thursday 2 p.m. and Saturday a.m.	Do.
1-5 Minor Ailments	Coton Road, Nuneaton Cross Street, Stockingford	9.0—10.0 a.m. each morning Ditto	Do.
School Medical Service. Treatment Clinic and Inspection Clinic	Coton Road (entrance Riversley Park)	Every weekday morning, 9.0—12 a.m.	Under Education Committee.
	Cross Street, Stockingford	Ditto	
Eye Clinic	Coton Road	Tuesday, Thursday and Friday	Do.
Tonsil and Adenoid Clinic	Ditto	Thursdays 8.0. a.m.	Intermediate treatment weekly. Friday 2 p.m.—5 p.m.
Ear Clinic	Ditto	As occasion arises	
Orthopædic Clinic	Ditto	4th Friday in month, 2.45 p.m.	

## CLINICS—Continued.

Service.	Situation of Premises.	Days Open.	Responsible Authority.
Dental Clinic	Coton Road	Monday and Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday and Thursday morning and Friday afternoon.	Under Education Committee.
<b>Tuberculosis.</b> Dispensary	35, Coton Road (Converted dwelling)	Tuesday, 11.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.
<b>Venereal Diseases</b> Male Clinics	Cleansing Station Central Avenue	Fridays, 6.0 to 7.30 p.m.	Medical Officer of Health in attendance
Female	Ditto	Tuesdays, 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. (intermediate daily treatment also provided—males 6.30 p.m. (Tuesday excepted) females by appointment)	Ditto (Under Warwickshire C.C.)



## PARTICULARS AS TO PERMISSIVE ACTS ADOPTED BY THE NUNEATON CORPORATION.

1.—THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889, was adopted at a Meeting of the Council, held on the 30th October, 1889, to come into force on the 9th December, 1889.

2.—THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1890, was adopted at a Meeting of the Council held on the 24th December, 1890, to come into force on the 9th day of February, 1891.

3.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1890. Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5, were adopted at a Meeting of the Council, held on the 24th December, 1890, to come into force on the 12th day of July, 1891.

4.—THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890. Part 3 was adopted at a Meeting of the Council, held on the 12th day of June, 1901, to come into force on the 12th day of July, 1901.

5.—THE PRIVATE STREETS WORKS ACT, 1892, was adopted at a Meeting of the Council, held on the 29th January, 1896, to come into force on the 2nd day of March, 1896.

6.—THE BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES ACT, 1896, was adopted at a Meeting of the Council, held on the 25th day of January, 1899.

7.—THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, was adopted at a Meeting of the Council, held on the 3rd day of May, 1911, to come into force on the 1st July, 1911.

8.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907. The following parts and Sections were, by an Order of the Local Government Board—dated 24th February, 1909—declared to be in force in the Borough as from the 14th April, 1909, subject in some cases to certain conditions and adaptations:

Part 2.

Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51 of Part 3.

Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, and 68 of Part 4.

Part 5.

Part 6.

Part 10.

9.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907. Sections 39, 40, 41, and 42, were, by an Order of the Ministry of Health, dated 25th June, 1923, declared to be in force in the Borough as from 16th July, 1923.

10.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, was adopted at a Meeting of the Council held on the 28th October, 1925, to come into force on the 1st December, 1925.

11.—NUNEATON CORPORATION ACT, 1919, was adopted by the Council at a Meeting of the Council held on the 15th August, 1919.

12.—NUNEATON CORPORATION ACT, 1921, was adopted at a meeting of the Council, held on the 17th August, 1921.

13.—THE BOROUGH OF NUNEATON (OFFENSIVE TRADES) ORDER, 1930, was adopted by the Council, 4th December, 1929, to come into force 3rd February, 1930.

14.—CHILDREN'S ACT. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929; CHILDREN ACT, 1908, Part I., came into force 1st April, 1929.

15.—NUNEATON (SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES) ORDER 1930, was adopted by the Council 30th July, 1930, to come into force April, 1931.

16.—NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927, was adopted by the Council on 18th May, 1931.

17.—CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932, came into operation 1st January, 1933. Part V. is administered by the Health Committee.

## HOSPITALS.

The general provision in the town of Hospital facilities has remained as in previous years. The Nuneaton General Hospital has all its Wards open. As reported in the previous year, one Ward was unoccupied owing to the lack of funds, but this difficulty has, apparently, been overcome, as all the beds in the General Hospital are now available for the treatment of patients.

In conjunction with the General Hospital a Maternity block is maintained. This at the present time has 7 available beds.

Building operations are now in progress for the extension of the Maternity Ward and when completed there will be accommodation for 14 beds. The alterations, which are taking place in order that the increased number of beds will be available, will also bring about some much needed structural alterations. The old Ward, although the best which was available at the time, left much to be desired in Ward construction. It is hoped that the extra Ward will be available for use in 1936.

Other Hospital accommodation in the area is maintained by the Public Assistance Committee and conditions at the Institution remain the same as in previous years.

Infectious Disease.—No alterations have taken place in the Hospital facilities for the above type of case.

## NURSING HOMES.

### **Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.**

The number of Registered Homes in the Borough remains as in previous years, viz., 2 in number.

One Home is registered for the reception of Maternity cases and the other for Surgical and Maternity cases.

No new Homes were established during the year 1935.



## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The services maintained for Midwifery in the area can be divided into Public Service and Private Service.

In the Public Service one can, I think, include the facilities supplied by the Nuneaton General Hospital and the Public Assistance Committee.

These two bodies, between them, have 12 beds available for Maternity cases, which will be increased as mentioned previously in the report from 12 to 26 in 1936.

Your Local Authority have two Ante-natal Clinics, one at Nuneaton and one at Stockingford. In addition to this a special service is obtainable for complicated Ante-natal, Natal, and Post-Natal cases on the request of Medical Practitioners in the area. The number of Practitioners and Midwives practising in the area are sufficient for the requirements of the district.

All the Midwives in the area are in private practice. No Municipal Midwife is employed by the Corporation. It will be observed by the Table at the end of these notes that we have an adequate number of Midwives to deal with the number of Births in the district.

At the time of writing the Government have produced the draft of their proposed Midwives Bill, which will alter the whole of the Midwifery Service as far as the Midwives are concerned, not only in our town but in the whole of the country.

A whole time salaried Midwives service is likely to be in being in the near future. This, I think, will be an advantage to the mothers, and also to the Midwives.

The supervision of midwives has been carried out during the year. The following table gives the number of visits paid, etc.

Total number of Midwives notifying their intention to practice within the Borough during the year ... ..	26
Number practising who live outside the Borough and come under the supervision of the Warwickshire County Council ... ..	6
Number who left the district ... ..	6
Number on register 31st December, 1935 ... ..	20
Number on register 31st December, 1935, under supervision of local Authority ... ..	14
Number of inspections made to Midwives ... ..	51
Total number of visits paid ... ..	46

## HEALTH VISITORS.

I have stressed in previous reports the importance of the work carried out by your Health Visitors.

You have on your staff 4 Health Visitors, who do much to reduce the Infantile Mortality Rate and to keep the under five year old child fit.

Your Health Visitors' work is becoming more difficult owing to the fact that there is an increasing number of houses being

built on the outskirts of the town. This naturally involves greater journeys and the number of visits that can be paid to the outlying districts per day is less than when visiting is carried out in a comparatively confined area. This change in the centres of the population has called for overtime in order that visits may be kept up.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors was 17,824. In spite of the increased distances these nurses have to travel, the visits paid have been maintained to practically the same figure as in the previous year, with, of course, alterations on first visits on account of the smaller number of births.

The Health Visitors, in addition to Health Visiting, have to attend various Clinics, which are held in the area for mothers and babies.

These Visitors' services are being utilised more and more as the years go by, by varying types of mothers; a few years ago many considered it "beneath their dignity" to have a Health Visitor in the home or to act upon the advice of a Health Visitor! Now-a-days people are realising that these Nurses can do much to aid all classes in the rearing of children. The Health Visitors are experts in their particular line. Many a child is maintained in good health through the good guidance of these Nurses.

It will be observed from the Death Returns of the last few years, that a very small number of children died from Convulsions. This is due in the main to the teaching which has been going on in the homes of the people by your Health Visitors. Convulsions are largely brought about by Mal-feeding. The correction of errors in diet which have been brought about by the wise teachings of the Health Visitor has practically done away with this one time prevalent complain.

I append below details of the work carried out by these officers.

Wholly breast fed ... ..	670
Partially breast and hand fed ... ..	20
Wholly hand fed ... ..	86
Mal fed ... ..	—

	Visits
Home visiting of babies under 1 year ... ..	6812
Home visiting of babies between 1—5 years ... ..	11012
Home visiting of expectant mothers ... ..	630
Home nursing of measles under 5 years ... ..	1594
Home nursing of ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	289
Diseases of respiratory system ... ..	126
Diseases of digestive system ... ..	96
Diseases of special senses ... ..	80
Surgical dressings ... ..	151
Diseases of skin ... ..	50
Diseases of breast (mother) ... ..	39
Diseases not classified ... ..	129



## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Your Infant Welfare Centres remain, as in the past, very active.

Four Sessions are held weekly for the attendance of the child up to the age of 5 years. Two of these are held at Nuneaton and two at Stockingford.

Your total attendances during 1934 at these Clinics was 17651 and during 1935 this number was increased to 19579.

The Nuneaton Centre, as you are aware, is a well equipped spacious building and able to deal with large numbers.

The Stockingford Centre is now inadequate for the purpose for which it was built. The accommodation is such that it is very difficult to run the Clinic satisfactorily in the present available space. The numbers attending can only be adequately dealt with if increased accommodation is provided.

This Centre, I am satisfied, requires extension to cope with the present demands, which are likely in the future, to be increased, owing to the fact that house building in this area is increasing and a large housing estate, namely, Tomkinson Road, is in the course of development by the Council and will be served by the Stockingford Centre. It is to be hoped that the Committee will see their way clear to increase the accommodation to meet the present and future demands of this Centre.

Each Session at the Centres is attended by one of your Medical Officers and two Health Visitors who carry out the technical side of the work.

The willing band of helpers who also attend these Clinics voluntarily, to maintain this branch of the Maternity and Child Welfare service namely, the Voluntary Workers, do much to facilitate the working of these Centres. We owe a debt of gratitude to these ladies who so willingly carry out this work.

Details of attendances and various ailments found at these Centres are given below:—

Welfare Sessions—Nuneaton Centre	...	...	...	...	99
Attendance of babies—Nuneaton Centre	...	...	...	...	13126
Welfare Sessions—Stockingford Centre	...	...	...	...	96
Attendance of babies—Stockingford Centre	...	...	...	...	6453

	Nuneaton		Stockingford	
No of babies on Register, Jan. 1, 1935	...	2889	...	541
No. of babies added during 1935	...	389	...	239
No. of babies ceased to attend	...	402	...	223
No. of babies on Register, Jan. 1, 1936	...	2876	...	547
Total attendances made	...	13126	...	6453

I have tabulated below the various diseases dealt with by the Medical Officers at the two Clinics:—

	Nuneaton	Stockingford	Total
Normal babies ... ..	376	137	513
Diseases of Digestive System ...	181	389	570
Diseases of Respiratory System .	138	145	283
Skin Diseases ... ..	122	124	246
Diseases of the Eye ... ..	58	52	110
Diseases of Nose, Ear and Throat	28	87	115
Congenital diseases ....	—	27	27
Hernia and Phimosis ... ..	253	105	358
Orthopædic conditions ... ..	23	13	36
Rickets ... ..	—	2	2
Surgical cases ... ..	55	76	131
Other Diseases ... ..	397	88	385
Dental Defects ... ..	18	17	35

### INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

For the purposes of the above all Health Visitors have been appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors in the Borough.

Each Health Visitor supervises the children who come under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, in their own area.

We have in the area 8 Children who fall under the above-mentioned Act. All these children were satisfactorily cared for during the year and in happy, comfortable homes.

No applications to take children under this Act, by persons who proposed looking after the children were refused owing to housing conditions, and no children were removed from the custody of their foster parents.

### TABLE.

1. No. of foster parents on the register:—
  - (a) At the beginning of the year ... .. 10
  - (b) At the end of the year ... .. 8
2. No of children on register:—
  - (a) At the beginning of the year ... .. 11
  - (b) At the end of the year ... .. 8
  - (c) Who died during the year ... .. —
3. No. of cases in which proceedings were taken ... .. —

### ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The Nuneaton Orthopædic Clinic continues to work in conjunction with the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital at Coleshill. There has been no falling off in the number of attendances, but the degree of deformity requiring treatment is becoming sensibly diminished. A feature of the year's work has been the greatly increased number of cases referred by practitioners working in the town, indicating that the Clinic is providing facilities for advice and treatment which is more and more appreciated.



An analysis of the year's work and attendances is given below.

			School Children		Adults		Infant Welfare Children.		Total.
Tuberculosis	...	...	5	...	9	...	—	...	14
Spastic Paralysis	...	...	9	...	—	...	—	...	9
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	10	...	—	...	—	...	10
Rickets	...	...	18	...	—	...	6	...	24
Bone Injuries	...	...	11	...	—	...	—	...	11
Spinal Deformities	...	...	26	...	—	...	1	...	27
Flat Foot	...	...	50	...	—	...	5	...	55
Claw Foot	...	...	6	...	—	...	7	...	13
Club Foot	...	...	5	...	—	...	8	...	13
Other Conditions	...	...	52	...	3	...	36	...	91
No. of new cases	...	...	53	...	6	...	31	...	90
No. of cases carried on from previous year	...	...	127	...	16	...	34	...	177
No. of cases treated in hospital	...	...	10	...	2	...	4	...	16
Instruments supplied	...	...	34	...	2	...	8	...	44
Clinics by M.O.	...	...	—	...	12	...	—	...	12
Attendances at same	...	...	365	...	27	...	138	...	530
Treatment Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1304
No of cases discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97

### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Nuneaton			Stockingford		
Sessions.	Numbers.	New Cases.	Sessions.	Numbers.	New Cases.
22	147	106	...	41	86
Reattendances—41.			Reattendances—42		
Of the 147 cases, 106 were 1st attendances and 41 revists			Of the 86 cases, 44 were 1st attendances and 42 re-visits.		

The figures for Nuneaton show a decrease of 47 compared with 1933. This is possibly due to the fact that Medical Practitioners are giving much more attention to Ante-Natal work than was previously given, and if so, it is all to the good. In Stockingford the numbers of women attending the Clinic have increased by 12.

That the Ante-natal examination is of the greatest importance there can be no doubt. Most of the mothers fully realise that this is so and most are anxious to carry out instructions as to their mode of living, exercise and diet. This applies specially to the younger mothers, who are particularly keen that everything should go well with them and their babies. At the same time, not enough advantage is being taken of these services. Some of the mothers, who have one, two, three or more children, seem to think that because everything has gone well in their previous confinements all will go well with the next. This does

not follow necessarily and these mothers-to-be should also take advantage of Ante-natal examination to ensure that things are taking their proper course.

After all, when the Clinics are there for a definite purpose, why not make use of them?

### DENTAL CLINIC.

The Corporation on 1st November, 1935, in conjunction with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee appointed a full-time Dental Surgeon.

Mr. Thomas had been doing this work on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for 9 years.

This Branch of School Dental Service had grown to such an extent that he, as a part-time Officer, was unable to cope with the amount of work put upon him.

Mr. Thomas always showed himself a loyal and conscientious colleague. For the work he carried out for this Department I should like to extend to him my thanks.

As mentioned above, in November, 1935, a full-time Dental Officer (Mr. Roberts, L.D.S.) was appointed and this has resulted in one Clinic being held per week instead of one Clinic per fortnight. There is a great amount of untackled work in connection with the care of the teeth in the under five years of age child, and the expectant mother.

One hopes in the future that this branch will increase as people realise more and more the need of preventive Dental treatment to the pre-school child. The importance of the care of the teeth in the expectant and nursing mother is, I am afraid, not fully realised by the women in our town. Various superstitions still hold sway and amongst them the groundless fear of many mothers that the extraction of teeth will adversely affect lactation is very rife. This old superstition dies hard.

Mr. Roberts reports on the work of this Clinic as follows:—

“ The treatment of the expectant and nursing mother at this Clinic is rapidly becoming more utilised and is proving quite a necessary line of treatment in the promotion of pre and post-natal health.

The treatment of the child under 5 years is progressing favourably in that as many deciduous teeth as possible are being saved by conservative methods, in order that the children may retain them until the permanent successors arrive; this being one prevention of overcrowding and other irregularities of the mouth.

The figures for the year are as follows:—

Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	413
Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	25
Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	702
Fillings	...	...	...	...	...	43
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	68
Dentures	...	...	...	...	...	10



## WATER.

The same sources of water continue to cope with the demand, and owing to the response of the consumers to the special appeals made to conserve the water as far as practicable, the inhabitants did not suffer any undue inconvenience as the result of the drought. The present position regarding the water supply is a good one, owing to the replenishment of the sources of supply, both upland and deep well, after the heavy autumn rains. The average daily consumption is 1,094,447 gallons.

A new reservoir to hold 4,000,000 gallons is under construction, which it is hoped will be completed by the end of the current year.

The continued activity in the construction of new housing estates has necessitated water mains to be extended to total 1,182 yards of 4 inch pipes, 52 yards of 6-inch pipes and 734 yards of 9-inch pipes, the details of such extensions being hereunder:—

District.	Length.	Size.
Beaumont Road ... ..	52 yards	4-inch pipes
Carisbrook Road ... ..	168 yards	4-inch pipes
Leicester Road Estate ... ..	201 yards	4-inch pipes
Ryde Avenue ... ..	152 yards	4-inch pipes
Vernons Lane ... ..	72 yards	4-inch pipes
Watling Street ... ..	537 yards	4-inch pipes
Kingsbridge Road ... ..	52 yards	6-inch pipes
Weddington Lane ... ..	734 yards	9-inch pipes

A number of samples taken during the year show the water supply to be satisfactory and I give below the analysis of the latest samples.

### WATER ANALYSIS.

	Thornton. Chlorinated and Filtered from clear water tanks.	Whittleford.
Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	0.001	0.000
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	0.026	0.002
Chlorine in Chlorides ... ..	1.500	3.600
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	0.220	Trace
Oxygen absorbed from perman- ganate at 80° F. in 4 hours ...	0.248	0.011
Total Solids dried at 100° C. ... ..	24.000	69.000
Hardness { Temporary ... ..	0.000	17.0
{ Permanent ... ..	15.200	27.8
{ Total ... ..	15.200	44.8
Appearance ... ..	* *Bright—many small particles Free chlorine and metal absent.	*Bright & clear Free chlorine, Copper, Lead and Iron absent.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There has been no material alteration to the sewage works during the year.

The addition of sedimentation tanks and two new long rectangular shallow humus tanks has been of great assistance, and the effluent to the River Anker is of excellent quality and well above the Ministry of Health standard. The condition of the river below the outfall is very good indeed.

The Camp Hill sewage scheme has been completed and the cesspools in that area abandoned. All houses have been coupled to the new sewer which is connected into the town sewers.

In the White Stone area, a small sewage works has been constructed with tanks, filters, storm overflow tanks, sludge beds, etc., to deal with the discharge from the sewer in the neighbourhood, and when completed all the cesspools in the area will be abandoned.

The sewers have been extended in various parts of the town as follows:—

### By Corporation:—

District.	Length.	Size.
Shawe Avenue ... ..	225 yards	6-inch pipes
Camp Hill Road ... ..	1037 yards	9-inch pipes
Camp Hill Road ... ..	36 yards	12-inch pipes
Camp Hill Road ... ..	35 yards	15-inch pipes
Camp Hill Road ... ..	984 yards	18-inch pipes
Golf Drive ... ..	320 yards	15-inch pipes

### By Private Enterprise Housing Estates:—

District.	Length.	Size.
Tuttle Hill Estate ... ..	130 yards	6-inch pipes
Glenfield Avenue ... ..	100 yards	6-inch pipes
Leicester Road Estate ... ..	160 yards	6-inch pipes
Leicester Road Estate ... ..	220 yards	9-inch pipes
Bucks Hill ... ..	80 yards	9-inch pipes
Hinckley Road (Briars Corner) ... ..	140 yards	9-inch pipes
Kingsbridge Road ... ..	632 yards	9-inch pipes
Watling Street ... ..	100 yards	9-inch pipes

**SANITARY CONVENIENCES, ETC.**

<b>St. Nicholas Ward.</b>	Sewers available.		Sewers not available.	
	Ashpits.	Privies.	Ashpits.	Privies.
Burgage .....	—	—	—	1
Higham Lane .....	—	—	—	1
Hinckley Road .....	—	—	5	5
Oaston Road .....	—	—	1	1
Weddington Lane .....	—	—	3	3
Total ...	—	—	9	11
<b>Attleborough Ward.</b>				
Lutterworth Road .....	—	—	2	4
Total ...	—	—	2	4
<b>St. Mary's Ward.</b>				
Tuttle Hill .....	—	—	1	3
Total ...	—	—	1	3
<b>Arbury Ward.</b>				
Arbury Lane .....	—	—	7	7
Astley Lane .....	—	—	7	7
Bull Ring .....	—	—	1	2
Bermuda .....	—	—	5	6
Coventry Road .....	—	—	1	4
College Street .....	—	—	2	2
Griff Village .....	—	—	20	30
Harefield Lane .....	—	—	6	6
Heath End Road .....	—	—	2	3
The Lawns, Arbury .....	—	—	3	4
Mill Gardens .....	—	—	4	4
Avenue Road .....	—	—	2	2
Bridge Street .....	—	—	2	4
Total ...	—	—	62	81
<b>Galley Common Ward</b>				
Church Road .....	—	—	1	1
Whittleford Road .....	—	—	2	2
Bucks Hill Road .....	—	—	2	2
Camp Hill Road .....	—	—	4	4
Chancery Lane .....	—	—	2	3
Galley Common .....	—	—	12	23
Hickman Road .....	—	—	4	4
Plough Hill Road .....	—	—	8	12
Rappers Hole .....	—	—	2	5
Robinson's End .....	—	—	7	10
Tunnel Road .....	—	—	2	2
Total ...	—	—	46	68



Stockingford Ward.	Sewers available.		Sewers not available.	
	Ashpits.	Privies.	Ashpits.	Privies.
Arbury Road .....	—	—	1	1
Croft Road .....	—	—	1	1
Total ...	—	—	2	2

TOTALS.				
St. Nicholas Ward .....	—	—	9	11
Attleborough Ward .....	—	—	2	4
St. Mary's Ward .....	—	—	1	3
Arbury Ward .....	—	—	62	81
Galley Common Ward .....	—	—	46	68
Stockingford Ward .....	—	—	2	2
Total ...	—	—	122	169

### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

It has been noticed during the year that the refuse collected has been lighter in weight in comparison with previous years. In 1934 the refuse collected daily was 13.4 cwts. per thousand population as against 12.6 cwts. in the year under review.

The approximate weight of refuse collected during the year was 11,965 tons, and of this amount 9,872 tons was dealt with by the destructor, the remainder being dealt with by controlled tipping.

I give below a table of conversions carried out between the years 1922 and 1935:—

District.	PRIVIES CONVERTED														Total
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	
St. Nicholas	7	2	2	2	1	1				2	3				20
Attleborough	17	10	11	4	1	1			5	1		3			53
St. Mary's	15	13	25	3	2	1									59
Stockingford	12	30	65	9	12										128
Galley Comm.		13	10	17	110	2				1	1	1			155
Coton E	3	10	12	3											28
Coton W	8	5	14	12	10	8	5	101	4		1				168
Arbury														3	3
Total	62	83	139	50	136	13	5	101	9	4	5	4	—	3	614



## INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1935.

### To Dwelling Houses.

Disinfections after infectious disease	...	...	...	188
Disinfections for vermin	...	...	...	116
Re infectious diseases	...	...	...	208
For drain testing	...	...	...	53
Applications for Corporation Houses	...	...	...	16
Inspections under Housing Acts	...	...	...	295
Re inspections under Housing Acts	...	...	...	527

### To other Premises.

Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	15
Lodging House	...	...	...	...	1
Knacker's Yard	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	2
Van Grounds and Van Inspections	...	...	...	...	6
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	10

### To Food Preparing Places.

Meat Preparing Places	...	...	...	...	...	418
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	29
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1266
Dairies, Milkshops and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	155
Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	213
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	32
Butchers' Shops, Stalls, and Vans	...	...	...	...	...	543

### Miscellaneous Visits.

Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	3173
Samples of Water for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	16
Visits re Rat Repression	...	...	...	...	...	61

## WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER, DECEMBER, 1935.

Description of Workshop	Attleborough	St. Nicholas	Manor	St. Mary	Arbury	Coton	Galley Common	Stockingford	TOTAL
Tailoring ... ..		3	1	1		1			6
Millinery ... ..		5		1					6
Dressmaking ... ..		1				1			2
Carriage Builder ... ..	1								1
Wagon Builders and Repairers ...		3					1		4
Carpenters ... ..		1		1		1	1		4
Boot Repairers ... ..	1	1	2		1	1			6
Saddlers ... ..		1	1						2
Shoeing Smiths ... ..		1				1			2
Motor and Cycle Repairers ...	1	4		4		4		2	15
Scale Repairer ... ..		1							1
Bakers ... ..	3	6	3	5	2	3	2	3	27
Watch Repairers ... ..		3	2	2					7
Photographers ... ..		2		1		1			4
Electricians ... ..			1	1		1			3
Gut Scraper ... ..		1							1
Upholsterer ... ..		1							1
Cleaners and Dyers ... ..		1							1
Signwriters ... ..		1	1						2
Marble Masons ... ..		1							1
Beer Bottler ... ..						1			1
Acetylene Welder ... ..						1			1

## FACTORIES ON REGISTER, DECEMBER, 1935.

Description of Factory	Attleborough	St. Nicholas	Manor	St. Mary	Arbury	Coton	Galley Common	Stockingford	TOTAL
Hosiery ... ..		2	2	1		1			6
Clothiers ... ..		1	1	1					3
Needle Making ... ..		1							1
Hat Making ... ..				1					1
Boot Repairing ... ..		1		1					2
Shoe Heel Making ... ..			1	1					2
Cardboard Box Making ... ..			1						1
Leather Making ... ..		1							1
Weaving ... ..	3								3
Worsted Mills ... ..	2								2
Sports Requisites ... ..	2								2
Dye Works ... ..		1							1
Engineering ... ..		2		1	2	1			6
Timber Works ... ..		1						1	2
Printing ... ..		5				1			6
Flour Mills ... ..		1							1
Electricity Works ... ..						1			1
Laundry ... ..		1				1			2
Silk Spinning ... ..						1			1
Mineral Water Works ... ..			1						1
Beer Bottlers ... ..			1						1

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

### 1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	13	1	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	34	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	47	1	—

### 2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	5	5	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
unsuitable or defective	3	2	—	—
not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Total	11	10	—	—

\*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.



## NUISANCES ABATED, 1935.

### Dwelling Houses—

Defective walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	279
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	100
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	20
Spouting repaired or new provided	...	...	...	46
Filthy houses cleansed	...	...	...	17
Defective floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	75
Dangerous stairs repaired	...	...	...	33
New sculleries built	...	...	...	6
Windows made to open	...	...	...	148
Fireplaces repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	34
Coppers repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	20
Sinks and waste pipes provided	...	...	...	93
Houses provided with damp-proof courses	...	...	...	38
New water services provided	...	...	...	94
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	53
Houses re-pointed	...	...	...	110
New wash-houses provided	...	...	...	15
Wash-houses repaired	...	...	...	10
New doors provided	...	...	...	13
Dangerous walls rebuilt	...	...	...	5
Food storage accommodation improved	...	...	...	36

### Drainage, etc.—

Drainage cleared from obstruction	...	...	...	110
Drainage inspection chambers provided or repaired	...	...	...	29
New drainage provided	...	...	...	37
New gullies provided	...	...	...	56
Waste pipes disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	1
Ventilating shafts improved	...	...	...	21
Defective drains relaid	...	...	...	18

### Closet Accommodation—

Water closet cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	28
Water closets thoroughly repaired	...	...	...	11
Privies converted into water closets	...	...	...	3
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	25
New w.c. basins and traps provided	...	...	...	33

### Domestic Refuse—

Dustbins provided	...	...	...	166
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	1

### Other Nuisances—

Polluted wells closed	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	6
Rat infested premises cleared	...	...	...	19
Nuisances from keeping of animals	...	...	...	3

### Factories and Workshops—

Premises limewashed	...	...	...	5
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**Dairies and Cowsheds—**

Cowsheds improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dairies improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

**RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.**

There are no manufacturers of rag flock within the Borough. One upholstery firm, however, uses this kind of flock in their business. Supplies of the material used bear the certificate of the manufacturing firms, and it was not necessary to obtain samples for examination.

**SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

During the year ten fixed observations, in addition to many general observations, have been made on the various works chimneys in the Borough. The Model Byelaws for smoke abatement have not been adopted.

**RAT AND VERMIN REPRESSION.**

Again I have to report that no marked prevalence of animal or insect pests has occurred during the year under review.

The department is always willing to give any advice and assistance possible in the eradication of pests. The departmental records show that 1,646 rats have been brought in for destruction, although this record does not indicate the actual number destroyed in the Borough during the year.

The usual rat week was observed within the Borough when letters and recipes for rat poisons were widely circulated. Chemists and store keepers gave their assistance by advertising and making special window displays of raticides, and the sewers under the control of the Local Authority were baited with red squill biscuits.

**MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.**

Legal proceedings were instituted against the proprietor of a fish frying establishment for contravening the Public Health Act by establishing and carrying on an offensive trade without the consent of the Local Authority. The court awarded costs in each case.

It was found necessary also to institute legal proceedings against an owner of property for failing to abate nuisances thereon. An abatement order was made by the court and the defendant was fined twenty shillings and costs.

**HOUSING.**

Steady progress has been made during the year on the slow and narrow road towards the solution of the housing problem. A great amount of work has been carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, particularly in regard to Slum Clearance.

During the year 70 houses were dealt with under Section 19 Housing Act, 1930. This Section deals with individual houses and the Council may order the demolition of the houses or

accept undertakings that the property will cease to be used for human habitation.

The action taken by the Council in respect of these houses was as follows:—

Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	39
Undertakings accepted	...	...	...	...	...	27
Adjourned for future consideration	...	...	...	...	...	4

Clearance Areas, seven in number, were scheduled and all necessary preliminary work carried out. A Public Enquiry was held by Mr. G. B. Scotland, an Officer of the Ministry of Health on 15th October, 1935.

At this enquiry there were only two objectors, these cases were fully investigated, and on 5th December, 1935, the Ministry of Health confirmed all the Clearance Areas made by the Council.

During the year re-housing of the occupants of property which had been condemned, was commenced. Up to the end of the year 27 families comprising 122 persons were re-housed in houses provided for the purpose in Westbury Road.

It will be some time before we can re-house the whole of the persons who are at the present time living in property on which demolition orders have become operative.

The holding up of our re-housing schemes is now fully realised by the Council, and they have decided that preference is to be given, in future, over other schemes, to re-housing.

It will be recalled that the Council decided that the planning of houses for slum clearance should be carried out by their own staff and in view of the fact that the architectural staff of the corporation has much in hand, it was thought advisable to make re-housing the first call on this staff.

At the time of writing this report, work has commenced upon the building of twenty-six houses in Tomkinson Road, and a survey made of land on which it is proposed that further development shall take place. It is estimated that a total of 186 houses are required in order to proceed with the active administration of the Housing Act.

Details of these schemes will be given in my next Annual Report.

## HOUSING.

### (a)—Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year.—

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351

1.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	345
Number of inspections made	631



(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. ...	218
Number of inspections made ... ..	477
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	88
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	235
2.—Remedy of defects during the year without the Service of formal Notices.	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	157
3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
(A) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners ... ..	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	31
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	21
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(C) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	39
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	6
(D) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit ...	—



## BUILDING PROGRESS.

The following table shows the progress of house building in the Borough between the years 1921 and 1935.

	Corporation		Private Enterprise					
1921 .....	122	.....	39					
1922 .....	92	.....	33					
1923 .....	—	.....	89					
1924 .....	34	.....	90					
1925.								
New Houses	Nuneaton	Attle- borough	St. Marys	Stock- ingford	Galley Common	Coton East	Coton West	Total
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised .....	25	—	33	23	—	73	—	154
Non-Subsidised ...	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	9
Municipal .....	—	34	—	9	—	—	—	43
	30	34	36	32	—	73	1	206
1926.								
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised .....	24	15	9	20	1	52	38	159
Non-Subsidised ...	1	4	—	3	—	2	—	10
Municipal .....	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	96
	25	19	9	119	1	54	38	265
1927.								
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised .....	23	18	37	3	3	52	14	150
Non-Subsidised ...	1	3	—	3	1	3	2	13
Municipal .....	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	134
	24	21	37	140	4	55	16	297
1928.								
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised .....	10	12	16	2	—	31	4	75
Non-Subsidised ...	9	7	3	4	1	2	11	37
Municipal .....	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	80
	19	19	99	6	1	33	15	192
1929.								
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised .....	16	18	31	3	3	14	2	87
Non-Subsidised ...	4	8	1	11	3	4	9	40
Municipal .....	—	232	9	—	—	—	—	241
	20	258	41	14	6	18	11	368

## 1930.

New Houses	Nuneaton	Attle- borough	St. Marys	Stock- ingford	Galley Common	Coton East	Coton West	Total
Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Non-Subsidised ...	16	9	12	23	4	29	8	101
Municipal .....	—	41	—	66	—	—	—	107
	16	50	12	89	4	29	12	212

## 1931.

Private Enterprise:—								
Subsidised .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Non-subsidised ...	21	27	12	18	—	25	5	108
Municipal .....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
	21	27	18	18	—	25	7	116

## 1932.

	Attle- borough	St. Nicholas	Manor	St. Mary	Arbury	Coton	Galley Common	Stock- ingford	Total
Private Enterprise:—									
Subsidised .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-subsidised .	26	39	11	25	12	3	15	—	131
Municipal .....	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	88
	26	39	11	25	100	3	15	—	219

## 1933.

Private Enterprise:—									
Non-subsidised .	43	87	36	9	46	5	18	22	266
Municipal .....	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	128
	43	87	36	9	174	5	18	22	394

## 1934.

Private enterprise:—									
Non-subsidised .	29	138	45	9	69	1	28	29	348
Municipal .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	29	138	45	9	69	1	28	29	348

## 1935.

Private enterprise:—									
Non-subsidised .	15	160	25	3	28	3	83	34	351
Municipal .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
	15	160	25	3	28	3	83	62	379

The following table, supplied by the Borough Treasurer's department, gives the number of houses at rateable values varying from £6 and under, to £25 and over.

**Rateable Value of Houses at the 1st October, 1935.**

£6 and under	£7	£8	£9	£10	£11	£12	£13		
980	658	846	1,558	2,276	1,594	587	442		
£14	£15	£16	£17	£18	£19	£20	£21	£22	£23
355	314	204	458	274	228	138	77	162	44
£24	£25	£26 and over.	Total						
96	33	666	11,990						

If the limit of rateable value of working-class houses is taken as £13, it will be seen from the table that there are within the Borough 8,941 houses at or under that figure.

**MILK SUPPLY.**

The number of cowkeepers and persons registered to sell milk within the Borough is 143, allocated as follows:—

Premises in Borough in which cows are kept	...	69
Number of milk retailers resident in the Borough (other than cowkeepers)	... ..	52
Number of milk producers whose premises are situate outside the Borough	... ..	17
Number of retailers whose premises are situate outside the Borough	... ..	5

During the year 155 visits of inspection were made to the various premises. A number of structural improvements to cow-sheds were carried out.

Grade A milk to the average daily amount of 139 gallons is delivered within the Borough from five farms, one situate within the Borough, the remaining four sources are farms in the surrounding district.

Pasteurised milk continues to be produced within the Borough, the average daily amount being 2,000 gallons.

Examination of milk supplies for Bacteriological count:—

Number of samples obtained	... ..	36
Number of samples satisfactory	... ..	31
Number of samples unsatisfactory	... ..	5

Repeat samples taken of the unsatisfactory supplies showed improvement. In one instance the supply ceased to be delivered within the Borough.

**MEAT AND FOOD CONDEMNED, 1935.**

	lbs.
Carcases and offals of five beasts (Tuberculosis)	... .. 3430
Beasts' heads and various offals (Tuberculosis)	... .. 7922
Carcases and offals of eleven pigs (Tuberculosis)	... .. 2105
Pigs' heads and various offals (Tuberculosis)	... .. 4080
Carcase and offal of pig (Septicaemia)	... .. 250
Carcases and offals of two pigs (Peritonitis)	... .. 658
Carcases and offals of three pigs (Swine erysipelas)	... .. 268
Carcases and offals of two pigs (Urticaria)	... .. 202
Carcase and offals of sow (Icterus)	... .. 425
Carcases and offals of two pigs (Pneumonia)	... .. 200



**MEAT AND FOOD CONDEMNED, 1936.—Continued.**

Carcases and offals of three sheep (Anasarca) ... ..	157
Carcase of sheep (bruised) ... ..	90
Beasts' livers (Abscesses) ... ..	81
Beasts' livers (Cirrhosis) ... ..	29
Pigs' livers (Cirrhosis) ... ..	30
Sheep livers (Cirrhosis) ... ..	6
Beasts' liver (Angiomatosis) ... ..	14
Beast offal (Inflammation) ... ..	100
Pork (Inflammation) ... ..	20
Pigs' offals (Pneumonia) ... ..	14
Beasts' offals (Cysts) ... ..	18
Pigs' offals (Cysts) ... ..	16
Calf's offals (Cysts) ... ..	5
Beef (Bruised) ... ..	40
Total (lbs.) ...	20,160

**Unsound Food—**

	lbs.
Pork (unsound) ... ..	112
Beef (unsound) ... ..	68
Kidneys (unsound) ... ..	17
Tripe (unsound) ... ..	86
Bacon (unsound) ... ..	8
Tinned tongue (unsound) ... ..	12
Prawns (unsound) ... ..	8
	Couples
Rabbits (decomposition) ... ..	73
Beef (unsound) seized under Section 116, Public Health Act, 1875 ... ..	308

It will be noted that all the above meat and food was voluntarily surrendered upon request, except the item marked "seized". In the latter case proceedings were instituted in the Nuneaton Police Court on the 2nd January, 1936, two of the defendants being fined £15 each, with the alternative of two months imprisonment, and one defendant was fined £5, the case against a fourth defendant being dismissed.

**SUMMARY OF DISEASED MEAT CONDEMNED.**

	Number of affected Carcases.	Weight (lbs.) condemned.	
		Tubercular	Non-Tubercular
Beasts ... ..	100	11,352	282
Calves ... ..	1	—	5
Sheep ... ..	5	—	253
Pigs ... ..	199	6,185	2,083
<b>Total</b> ... ..	305	17,537	2,623

Included in the above tables are 616lbs. condemned under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The year 1935 did not produce any very marked epidemics. Scarlet Fever showed a material drop over the previous year and the same remark applies to Diphtheria.

The usual measures carried out to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases remained as in previous years. The policy of home isolation adopted some years ago for Scarlet Fever and mild cases of Diphtheria has remained unaltered.

The treatment of these Infectious Diseases has been, where practicable, in the homes of the patients. In mild cases of Infectious Diseases where Isolation can be adequately carried out there is no useful purpose served by removing these cases to an Infectious Disease Hospital.

The cases admitted to our Infectious Disease Hospital have been, where home isolation was impossible or where the case was of a severe nature and required expert nursing and treatment.

If one went back to the old idea of removing all cases of Infectious Disease to the Isolation Hospital, I am afraid your hospital would be totally inadequate.

The closest co-operation exists between the School Medical service and the Public Health Service in dealing with the prevention and spread of Infectious Diseases in schools.

The supervision of school children coming into contact with Infectious Disease has been carried out by the Matron of the Isolation Hospital.

No active campaign has been carried out for the immunisation of persons against Diphtheria. A certain number of requests for immunisation have been received and they have been immunised either through Private Practitioners or the Medical Officers. The necessary material has been supplied to Private Practitioners by request.

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever Anti-toxin is available for the Practitioners. I have found that these have been promptly used wherever necessary.

We had no case of Smallpox during the year.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications of Scarlet Fever showed a marked decline during 1935—153 cases were notified against 293 in 1934. Of these 153 cases, 93 were treated in Hospital and 60 were isolated in their own homes. No deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever during the year.

Although the incidence of Scarlet Fever showed a material drop during the year under review and the disease remained of a mild character, there was an increase in complications, in the main, discharging ears. This complication requires prolonged treatment as well as prolonged isolation. Unfortunately, some of these cases with this complication have some degree of deafness remaining as an aftermath of their original mild disease.

It will be observed from the Table dealing with Infectious Disease that 123 cases out of 153 notified occurred in the age groups of 1—5 and 5—10.



### **DIPHTHERIA.**

The incidence of Diphtheria was reduced during 1935. 25 cases were notified within the Borough. The main incidence was in children under 10 years of age.

It was thought necessary on 13 occasions to admit these cases to hospital, all of which recovered.

The cases that were treated and nursed in their own homes recovered with one exception. All the cases were of a sporadic nature.

No particular school or area was affected during any one time during the year.

As previously mentioned, Diphtheria Anti-toxin is available to all Practitioners, both night and day, and these services have been fully utilised during the year.

### **MEASLES.**

A sharp epidemic of Measles was prevalent in 1935, starting in the latter half of January, showing the peak at the end of May and then rapidly declining in incidence until September. Since then only odd cases have been brought to the notice of the Health Department.

In all, we received 598 notifications of this disease, all of which were in children under 5 years of age. These cases were home-visited and the necessary advice regarding the nursing and prevention of spread of infection given.

The figures mentioned above do not include any children of school age. These cases are obtained through the School Attendance Officers; Head Teachers, etc.

During the year 3 deaths occurred from this disease all of whom died in their own homes.

One case of Broncho-Pneumonia and Measles was admitted to your Isolation Hospital and recovered.

### **TUBERCULOSIS.**

This Disease is divided into two categories, viz., Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

46 persons were notified to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which showed an increase of 8 cases over the corresponding figure of the previous year, but it must be borne in mind that 1934 showed a low incidence of this disease as far as Nuneaton was concerned.

The increased notifications have also given an increased number of deaths, viz., 29 as against 23 the previous year.

Notification of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was recorded in 13 instances which shows a reduction over the corresponding year. The deaths from this type of Tuberculosis were 8, against 9 the previous year.

Although the notifications of Tuberculosis are sent to us, we do not deal with the treatment of this disease. This is in the hands of the Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Tuberculosis Committee, consequently all notifications are passed on to this



Authority, who take the necessary action regarding the case.

As a Local Authority, you have done much as regards re-housing persons suffering from Tuberculosis where the conditions were such that it was detrimental to the patient or where spread of infection was likely to occur through overcrowding.

No case of Tuberculosis had to be compulsorily removed under the Tuberculosis Act 1925 Section 62, nor was any action taken under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, regarding persons suffering from certain forms of Tuberculosis being prevented from carrying on their work in connection with the milk trade.

The Medical Practitioners in the area have notified these cases in a very satisfactory manner during the year, although in two instances of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and three Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, no notification had been received, the first intimation of these cases being discovered in the death returns. On investigation of these cases it was found that 3 died from Tubercular Meningitis, two of which died in an Institution.

One of the non-notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis died in an Institution and the other one in its own home.

Failure to notify cases of Tuberculosis is often due to the fact of a change in Medical Practitioners, the one taking charge of the case taking it for granted that the case has already been notified to the Local Authority. No deliberate non-notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been discovered during the year.

New Cases.						Deaths.			
Age Period.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1 .....				1				1	1
1- 5 .....			2						
5-10 .....	2			1				1	
10-15 .....		2		1		1		1	1
15-20 .....	2	1	2	1					
20-25 .....	2	6		2		1	1	2	
25-35 .....	6	8	1	2		2	6	1	
35-45 .....	4	6				7	3		
45-55 .....	3	2				6	1		
55-65 .....	2					1			
65-over .....									
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>

Dr. Williams (Chief Tuberculosis Officer) has kindly submitted the following figures of the work carried out in the Nuneaton Dispensary.

New Cases:—

Adults—Males	...	...	...	...	79
Females	...	...	...	...	84
Children—Males	...	...	...	...	61
Females	...	...	...	...	70

Total ... 294

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	33
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	258
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total						294

Dispensary treatment:—

	On Dispensary Treatment 1/1/35.	Put on during 1935	Total.
Adults .....	8	3	11
Children .....	1	—	1

Contacts:—

Examined.	Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous	Under observation 31/12/35.
157 .....	—	157 .....	—

Children:—

Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Not Tuberculous	Under obs. 31/12/35.
4 ...	— ...	127 ...	—
Total Attendances—520.			

Stage of Disease

Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Doubt- ful under obser- vation at end of year	Not tuber- culous	TOTAL
Tubercle bacilli not present	Tubercle bacilli present			Bones and Joints	Ab- dom- inal	Other Or- gans	Peri- pheral glands			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3							
7	5	16	5				1	2	258	294
33				1						

Age Periods:—

0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—35
—	3	1	2	9	5	2
35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	Over 60	
3	4	1	3	—	1	= 34

Teeth:—

Good	Bad	Pyorrhoea	Dentures	Total
17 ...	8 ...	4 ...	5 ...	34

Family History:—

Near	Distant	None	Total
12 ...	1 ...	21 ...	34

Stage of Disease (Children only):—

Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary				Doubtful under observa- tion at end of year	Not tuber- culous	TOTAL
Tubercle bacilli not present	Tubercle bacilli present			Bones and Joints	Ab- dom- inal	Other Or- gans	Peri- pheral glands			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3							
3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	127	131
4				0						

Patients seen at home (new cases):—

Adult—Males	...	...	...	...	...	19
Females	...	...	...	...	...	19
Children—Males	...	...	...	...	...	1
Females	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						40
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	21
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	18
Doubtful—under observation	31/12/35	...	...	...	...	
Total						40

Stage of Disease:—

Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Doubtful under observation at end of year	Not tuberculous	TOTAL
Tubercle bacilli not present	Tubercle bacilli present			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peri-pheral glands			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3							
6	3	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	18	40
21				1						

Age Periods:—

0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—35
1	0	0	5	3	1	0
35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	Over 60	
2	4	1	4	0	1	= 22

Teeth:—

Good	Bad	Pyorrhoea	Dentures	Total
7	11	0	4	22

Family History:—

Near	Distant	None	Total
2	1	19	22

Working capacity of old cases:—

Doing some work	Not working but fit for light work	Unfit for any work
92	11	142



NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Total Cases Notified											Total Deaths									
		0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total	Cases admitted to Bramcote Hospital	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total
Smallpox ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	1	53	70	15	5	7	2	—	153	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	—	5	9	3	4	4	—	—	25	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	...	10	31	15	8	9	22	20	13	128	—	9	5	1	—	1	3	6	11	36
Erysipelas...	...	—	1	1	1	—	—	5	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>notifiable locally</i>	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	598	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	598	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified	Cases		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At Home	Treated Hospital				
5	5	—	—	—	—	—

# NUNEATON VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T'tls
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ... ..	22	27			39	20			61	47	108
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	1	1			3				4	1	5
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ... ..	2								2		2
Syphilis, secondary ... ..	1								1		1
Syphilis, latent in 1st year of infection ... ..		2								2	2
Syphilis, all later stages	3	1							3	1	4
Syphilis, congenital ... ..		2								2	2
Soft Chancre ... ..											
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ..					22	10			22	10	32
Gonorrhœa, later ... ..					1	3			1	3	4
Conditions other than venereal ... ..							28	14	28	14	42
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection .. ..	1	1			4				5	1	6
<b>Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>			<b>69</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>208</b>
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see item 15) ... ..	3	4			22	10	28	14	53	28	81
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ... ..	1								1		1
Syphilis, secondary ... ..											
Syphilis, latent in 1st year of infection ... ..											
Syphilis, all later stages ...	3								3		3
Syphilis, congenital ... ..											
Soft Chancre ... ..											
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ..					8				8		8
Gonorrhœa, later ... ..					1	1			1	1	2
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure ...	1	1			6	3			7	4	11

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T'tls
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ... ..	2				4	1			6	1	7
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	20	29			28	18			48	47	95
<b>Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9</b>	30	34			69	33	28	14	127	81	208
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—											
Syphilis, primary ... ..											
Syphilis, secondary ... ..											
Syphilis, latent in 1st year of infection ... ..											
Syphilis, all later stages ...											
Syphilis, congenital ... ..											
11. Number of attendances:—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officer ...	276	323			712	226	40	35	1028	584	1612
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g. irrigation dressing ... ..					2480	168			2480	168	2648
<b>Total Attendances</b> ... ..	276	323			3192	394	40	35	3508	752	4260
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ... ..		1						1			2

### BRAMCOTE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The above mentioned Hospital treated 133 cases of Infectious Disease during the year, 112 of which were Borough cases and 21 from outside Authorities.

Scarlet Fever accounted for the largest number of cases, 110 cases of this complaint being treated—no deaths occurred. 17 Scarlet Fever cases, included in the foregoing figures, were from outside Authorities.

17 cases of Diphtheria, 4 of which were cases admitted on behalf of outside Authorities were treated—no fatalities occurred from this disease. 4 cases were admitted for observation—2 were query Scarlet Fever and 2 query Diphtheria; both the suspected Diphtheria cases turned out to be Tonsilitis and the 2 suspected Scarlet Fever cases proved not to be this disease.

One case of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis was admitted to Hospital which recovered.



A case of Broncho Pneumonia following Measles was admitted in one instance—the child recovered.

The Matron and staff have worked excellently during the year, and at times, with a limited staff such as we have, much is demanded of them when we have several cases critically ill at one time, and I am glad to say they never failed to the call of duty.

CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

Disease.	Borough Cases						Outside Authorities Cases					
	Admitted			Deaths			Admitted			Deaths		
	M	F	T'tl.	M	F	T'tl.	M	F	T'tl.	M	F	T'tl.
Scarlet Fever	46	47	93				8	9	17			
Diphtheria	5	8	13				3	1	4			
Measles		1	1									
Observat'n cases	1	3	4									
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1		1									
			112						21			

DISINFECTIONS.

The disinfection of all premises, houses, bedding, etc., is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors after cases of infectious diseases. Steam disinfection is available for bulky goods, such as bedding, etc. Spraying or fumigation with Formalin is the method employed in houses.

Number of rooms	...	...	...	...	188
Number of articles	...	...	...	...	326









